

THE EVENING STAR

With Sunday Morning Edition.

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The Resignation and Its Effect.

Secretary Bryan has resigned in devotion to peace. Does his resignation tend to produce peace or war?

The resignation of the Secretary of State on the eve of the dispatch of the second note from this government to Germany on the subject of submarine warfare in token of his dissent from that note might seem to indicate a radical difference of opinion in America, and in that respect would be an encouragement to the German view that public sentiment in the United States is negligible, being divided. From that viewpoint the effect of the resignation would be in the direction of war, both in the suggestion that the second note is reasonably provocative of war and that the country is not a unit in its support.

But it is necessary in this matter to consider Mr. Bryan's individuality, his adherence to the principle of peace for peace's sake, with no reference to the question at issue, the statement made early in his incumbency that there would be no war while he was Secretary of State, his consistent work for arbitration and his resistance to all forms of military preparedness, whether for possible Mexican operations or for any other purposes. Throughout his career in the State Department he has been at work along radical lines of peace propaganda. These considerations take away some of the effect of Mr. Bryan's resignation as indicating any serious difference of opinion in America on the present question of submarine warfare in its bearing upon America's sea rights and upon the unlawful destruction of American lives and property.

On the other hand the firm adherence of the President to the position he has taken, even to the extent of parting with his Secretary of State, demonstrates his supreme confidence both in the unimpeachable rightfulness of his contention and in the enthusiastic support of his policy by the great body of the American people.

From this viewpoint the result of the resignation of the Secretary of State is to give additional weight and impressiveness to the response which the President is about to make to Germany, and it should have the effect, not to bring about war, but by convincing Germany of the earnestness of the American government and people in respect to reparation for the Lusitania homicides it should tend to promote the indefinite continuance of peace with honor.

Villa and Carranza.

It is evident that Villa and Carranza are in no mood to meet on the plane of compromise and adjustment to bring order out of the Mexican chaos. Proposals for an armistice made by Villa looking to conferences to effect a settlement have been rejected by Carranza, and fighting has been renewed. There has been little hope from the outset of the new American policy toward Mexico that these two factions would be brought together even in the face of possible intervention. There is nothing in the record to justify the hope of Mexican peace based upon a compromise of the issues between these two self-constituted leaders. And yet this would be the most effective means of settlement, and the present indications of implacable hostility tend seriously to complicate the situation. Meanwhile, the American task of relieving the stress of the Mexican people calls for generous gifts from this country. The United States cannot permit the inhabitants of the neighboring republic to starve because of the anarchical conditions which the ambitions of a few men have precipitated.

England finds that the militant suffragette is one of the least of its problems of militancy.

Authorities at Annapolis insist that a leaky examination does not promote seaworthiness.

Rockville's Public Whipping.

The whipping post is evidently not proving a success in Montgomery county in deterring wife-beaters. Yesterday the third offender in this respect to be sentenced to the lash received his punishment at Rockville, the experience of his two predecessors at the whipping post having not had sufficient terrors for him to cause him to abstain from his brutality at home. The value of any punishment lies in its possibility of checking offenses. It has always been maintained by advocates of the lash that the example of public whipping would put a stop to offenses for which it was prescribed by law, yet Montgomery county still finds occasion for its use in the face of widely exploited applications. It is true that punishments do not

prevent crime altogether, and in considering the whipping post it is necessary to consider another element. The community that publicly lashes wife-beaters on the principle of like curing like, is reverting to a barbaric practice that cannot fail to have a brutalizing effect upon the public. Humanity was not improved by the old torturing penalties inflicted by the law in medieval times, and even in comparatively modern days. The pillory and stocks did not check vagrancy and the ducking stool proved no corrective for turgidities. The lash is at variance with the trend of modern sentiment in the matter of punishments, and it is a sorry spectacle when an enlightened community holds it in the face of universal sentiment.

Arguments against the whipping post do not in the slightest condone the brutality of a wife-beater. He is a miserable, contemptible creature, but a far more effective punishment than the application of a few blows of a perhaps perfunctorily applied lash would be to put him to work on the rock pile and pay his wages for the term of his detention to his wife in lieu of his services. The man who is publicly beaten for the shameful offense of beating his wife is likely to be rendered bitter and vindictive. Repeated instances are of record of such punishments, in the few states where they are still visited upon this offense, being followed by domestic tortures, which, just within the law, are worse than physical pain.

Mr. Bryan and the Record.

If the administration had started with difficult and important foreign questions confronting it—such as now confront it—it is altogether likely that Mr. Bryan would not have received or desired appointment to the State Department. He had no standing in the world of diplomacy. He was not a negotiator, but an agitator. He had made no study of international law. His whole time had been given to domestic questions, and his fame and influence rested solely on his attitude as to them, which was well and clearly known.

What Mr. Wilson needed, and what Mr. Bryan above all his party associates stood ready to supply, was support for the domestic policies enunciated at Baltimore. The democracy was committed to a low tariff, to a new currency law, and to additional regulation of trusts. Those were the leading propositions upon which the campaign of 1912 had been won. On all three Mr. Bryan's views were well known, and in the main in accord with those of Mr. Wilson.

The legislation of the Sixty-third Congress reflected Mr. Bryan's views as conspicuously as those of Mr. Wilson. The two officials had worked together, Mr. Bryan's friends in Congress under his leadership accepting the President's recommendations and voting for what the President desired. In that way Mr. Bryan justified his appointment, and did what no other democrat could have done for the President.

Then, as a bolt from the blue, came the war, and a new situation for the administration. Domestic questions out of the way temporarily, foreign questions came to the front, and for a full ten months have held the stage. The State Department became thus the most important department under the government.

Until recently, it is stated, Mr. Bryan and the President had been in as complete accord as to foreign as to domestic questions. No phase of either the Mexican or the European question had divided them. But at last division came, and Mr. Bryan retired from the cabinet.

The future is in the lap of the gods, but about the future no end of speculation will grow out of this incident. Mr. Bryan remains a democrat; but what will he do next year if his party makes its campaign on the administration's foreign record? His way will be plain if it elects to appeal to the country on its domestic record. As he was very influential in shaping the stump and with great pleasure ask for votes for what he is in large measure responsible. Love me, love my record.

American labor joins in expressions of disapproval of any war of aggression. But American labor will never be found reluctant to join in the work of equipping the country to meet any crisis that may arise.

Some of the Mexican generals never get over the habit of regarding any expression of interest by the United States as implying possibilities of a political deal.

The waters of the Hellespont have become much more difficult to cross since the days when Leander swam it.

Steel is now regarded with interest as a prophet of prosperity.

Great Falls Power Possibilities.

Secretary Redfield in his address before the Chamber of Commerce pictured a possible Washington of great industrial activity as a result of the development of the Great Falls water power which, he said, was within the scope of realization. Washington was never designed as an industrial center, and its lawmakers have consistently held to this policy in the framing of statutes and the making of regulations. But there has never been any reason why the capital should not be busy in the line of light clean manufactures, giving employment to intelligent workingmen and affording an additional basis for local prosperity to that of the government's own works here. The development of the Great Falls power has been a long-delayed project. Recently propositions have

been advanced for a government survey with the idea of utilizing the force which has heretofore gone to waste. Various estimates have been made of the potential power of the falls. It is assured that the catarract will produce at least sufficient electric current to light the entire city, but some estimates have gone beyond this point and indicated bright commercial possibilities. An appropriation for the necessary survey has been sought unavailingly. Congress is neglecting a business opportunity in refusing the necessary funds for this investigation.

With the Great Falls harnessed Washington could undoubtedly develop materially in the industrial field. There are many lines of manufacturing for which the Capital city is well adapted. With ample communications by both rail and water, it is excellently situated for the receipt of materials and the distribution of products. Had this not been the capital, under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, it is not to be doubted that the Great Falls power would long since have been developed to the end of supplying all the necessary power for municipal purposes and a large surplus for industrial use.

It is something of a shock to recall that Mr. Bryan was once sufficiently tolerant of military matters as to permit himself to adorn the title of "colonel."

In order to lure the unemployed to his assistance, the farmer may have to install a moving picture outfit or a dance orchestra in the barn.

The summer lecture season may develop interesting rivalry between the eloquent advocates of peace and the exhibitors of war pictures.

The United States note to Germany has been given an amount of attention that will prevent any reference to it as a hasty rejoinder.

Popular opinion in Mexico has never had opportunity to express itself directly on the subject of United States intervention.

The Roosevelt-Barnes libel case will soon be as little remembered as some of its disclosures as to old-time campaign methods.

Every time China glances through her open door she sees Japan looking as if she were preparing to take tickets.

The current system of taxation at least adds to the interest and pleasure of the stamp collector.

Harry Thaw's case has apparently succeeded in outlasting public interest in it.

A harmonious cabinet is regarded as essential to a national career of peace.

Names of submarines disclose the really dangerous hyphens.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Appraisal.

"What's the value of the contents of that trunk?"
"I don't know," replied the man with the railway ticket. "If those clothes are worth what my wife paid for 'em it represents a small fortune. If they aren't worth any more than I think they are, about \$7 would cover the entire amount."

"De trouble about trustin' to luck," said Uncle Eben, "is dat it makes a man so suspicious of regular hard work."

Optimism.

An optimist may be of use
To ward off needless scaredness;
But optimism plays the deuce
If linked with unpreparedness.

Equipped.

"Who's going to umpire the ball game?"
"Let's get Bliggins."
"Why, he's the most unpopular man in the community."
"That's why he'd make a good umpire. He hasn't any popularity to lose."

An Allurement.

"I believe," said the impatient man as he put aside the telephone, "that I'll go fishing."
"Didn't know you cared for fishing."
"I don't ordinarily. But it's the only chance I have of finding myself at the end of a line that isn't busy."

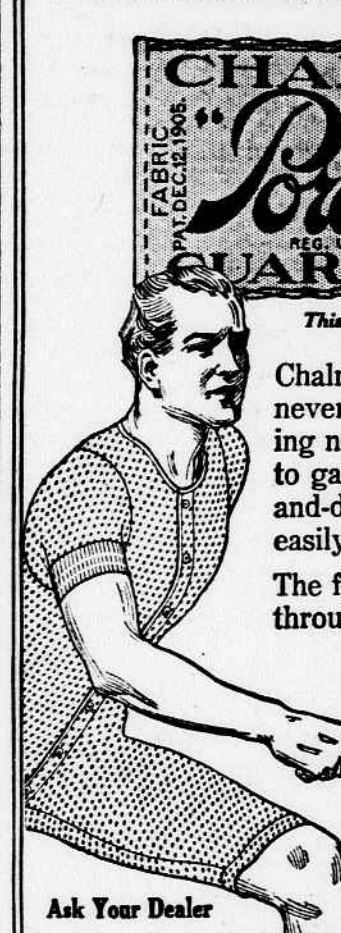
Si Woggles.

Si Woggles was a grocer's clerk. Who grew superior to his work. He got to thinking more and more that he knew how to run the store. He pointed out with feelings grim the profits that were due to him, and he attributed each loss to interference by the boss. It fairly made him weep to see how obstinate the boss could be. Si reasoned with him and he tried to check those efforts misapplied. That careless boss, he answered back and said that he would run the store. The conscience of Si Woggles burned. His thoughts to desperation turned. Till finally his fretted mind became so fierce that Si Resigned! Sad was the day when Si no more came 'round to open up the store. And weigh the merchandise with care And gossip with a friendly air.

And yet the people came to buy. Some few said, "What's become of Si?" But somehow that old grocery store keeps doing business as of yore.

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Pictured

\$1.98

The Star's artist is exact—the dress is as pictured—you only need know that the material is of sheer white voile with dots in black, blue or lavender. The Quaker collar has hemstitching in color. The belt is of black velvet.

Basement Store

June Sale "Opening."

You'll find dozens of attractive dresses at \$1.98. Other dresses and Real Panama Cloth Suits at \$5.00. Blouses at 49c as good as many sold at \$1.00.

Learn This Fact.

Learn it tomorrow—that the daily visitor to this Basement Store will save hundreds of dollars annually.

A \$35,000 Stock of White Goods

The June Sale of New Dress Materials, Embroideries and Laces.

The Summer Girl who makes selections early—tomorrow—will profit by the prizes. Prizes is the correct term—it applies to the bargains that dot this new and mighty stock at its "Opening." Just as the Palais Royal buyers discover these prizes in the wholesale markets, so will you learn of them—here, tomorrow.

Six Prizes—White Dress Materials—Second Floor.

- | | |
|--|--|
| No. 1—36-inch White Gabardine Mercerized Suiting, of long, staple yarns, ideal fabric for coat suits and skirts. 59c value. 39c | No. 4—45-inch Plain White Voile, even-thread, sheer quality. 25c value. 15c |
| No. 2—27-inch Mercerized Figured Lace Cloth, heavy quality for skirts. 25c value. 15c | No. 5—34-inch Nut Crepe Suiting; fine finish; excellent for skirts, etc. 50c value. 30c |
| No. 3—27-inch Pure White Pique Suiting, narrow and wide wale. 25c value. 19c | No. 6—34-inch Cream Silk Ratine Suiting; heavy quality. \$1.00 value. 49c |

\$2.98 Yard for Embroideries Worth to \$6.50

First Prize—Importer's Samples of 45-inch Wide Flouncings.

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|--|--|
| No. 2—27-inch Batiste Embroidery Flouncings, in dainty baby patterns. \$1.25 value. 89c | No. 4—22-inch Swiss and Nainsook All-over Embroidery, elaborate effects. Values to \$1.00 yard. 39c |
| No. 3—18-inch Batiste Flouncings, in many beautiful blind effects. 75c value. 45c | No. 5—Corset Cover Embroidery and Flouncings; 18 inches wide. Values to 50c yard. 22c |

\$1.00 Yard for Lace Flouncings Worth to \$3.98

18 to 27 Inch Shadow, Chantilly and Net Laces.

18c Yard for Pure Linen Laces Worth 25c

These Cluny Laces—the most wanted for Summer Girl needs—are surely a prize at 18c yard. Choice of edges and insertions, 2½ to 6 inches wide. Surely prizes to treasure for future needs—if not needed now—the Rich Silk Lace Flouncings at \$1.00, instead of \$3.98 yard. Look for them on street floor, near G street door.



These Dresses

And Many Others.

\$5.00

On Third Floor.

The Star artist pictures two—exactly as they are. Five dollars will seem little for them—when you note the materials and needlework. Choice of Voile, Tissue and Real Linen Dresses, in white, black-and-white effects and colors.

Misses' Dresses, 14 to 20 years. **\$5.00**

Coatee and waist line effects, some with Quaker collar and cuffs, suede and velvet belts, high and Dutch necks, long and short sleeves. Skirts pleated and shirred, ruffled and with deep tucks and bands. Third Floor—6 Elevators.

New Linen Suits, \$12.98, \$15, \$16.50

Reproductions of Coming Autumn Style Cloth Suits—With Longer Coats.

These Tailored Suits mirror future styles rather than those of today. Note the prophecy—longer coat suits for next autumn. See these suits—with every feature of the coming styles. Of white, pink and blue linen, strictly tailored, semi-tailored and handsomely embroidered. The prices, \$12.98, \$15.00 and \$16.50, are 20 per cent less than being asked in the few specialty shops of New York where will be found the only duplicates of these suits. Here—on third floor.

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